

Date: Sat, 29 Jan 94 04:30:10 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #85
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sat, 29 Jan 94 Volume 94 : Issue 85

Today's Topics:

House Resolution 2623 to limit amateur radio liability
Sideband Technology Inc.

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Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

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We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Wed, 26 Jan 1994 12:33:29 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!marcbg@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: House Resolution 2623 to limit amateur radio liability
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

103rd Congress 10/15 Print
1st Session (Text Only)

H.R. 2623

To amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to facilitate utilization of volunteer resources on behalf of the Amateur Radio Service.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
June 13, 1993

Mr. Slattery introduced the following bill; which was read and referred to the Energy and Commerce Committee

A BILL

To amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to facilitate utilization of volunteer resources on behalf of the Amateur Radio Service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION I. SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the "Amateur Radio Volunteer Services Act of 1993."

SECTION II. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

(a) **Findings.** - The Congress finds and declares that -

(1) Since 1982, following the enactment of P.L. 97-259, the Federal Communications Commission has been authorized to utilize volunteer assistance of licensees in the Amateur Radio Service for:

(A) the preparation and administration of amateur radio license examinations, and

(B) on-air monitoring for violations in the Amateur Radio Service;

(2) these volunteer services provided by individual amateur radio licensees have greatly enhanced the self-regulatory character of the Service, and have saved the Commission countless hours of staff time and other resources; and

(3) the success of these volunteer programs to date should be noted, encouraged and expanded;

(4) Public Law 102-538 now authorizes the Commission to accept the voluntary, uncompensated and unreimbursed services of amateur radio organizations in administration of club and military recreation station call signs;

(5) a principal threat to the continuation of each of these programs is the perception that volunteers put personal assets at risk in the event of actions against them, as the result of their provision of the volunteer services;

(6) this perception may result in non-participation of volunteers or withdrawal from volunteer service;

(7) the protection of voluntarism in these specific programs, through clarification and limitation of the personal risks assumed by the volunteer in connection with such participation in these enumerated programs, is necessary and reasonable.

(b) Purpose. - It is the purpose of this Act to -
(1) protect the provision of volunteer services to the
Federal Communications Commission as provided for in the

Communications Act of 1934, as amended, in the administration of
the Amateur Radio Service; and

(2) sustain the availability of volunteer programs which
benefit the Amateur Radio Service, which has provided a model of
self-administration and self-enforcement among the radio services
administered by the Federal
Communications Commission.

SECTION III. FACILITATION OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES TO THE FEDERAL
COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION IN PROGRAMS BENEFITTING THE AMATEUR
RADIO SERVICE

Section 4(f)(4) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended
[47 U.S.C. 4(f)(4)], is hereby amended to include a new
subparagraph (K) to read as follows:

(K) Except as provided otherwise herein, no
individual licensee in the Amateur Radio Service who
provides volunteer services pursuant to subparagraphs
(A), (B) and (C) of this paragraph, or pursuant to
paragraph (g)(3)(B) hereinbelow, shall incur personal
financial responsibility for any alleged damage, loss or
injury from any act or omission of the volunteer from the
provision of such volunteer services, if such individual
was acting in good faith and within the scope of such
individual's official function and duties in providing
the volunteer services as defined in subparagraphs (A),
(B) or (C) of this paragraph, or as defined in paragraph
(g)(3)(B); and provided that such damage, loss or injury
was not caused by willful and wanton misconduct by such
individual.

--
Marc B. Grant 214-231-3998
marcgb@netcom.com Amateur Radio N5MEI
marcgb@esy.com Richardson, TX

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 1994 22:17:22 GMT
From: ucsnews!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!lll-winken.llnl.gov!taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil!
news@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: Sideband Technology Inc.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In <CKAu6K.4Hy@freenet.carleton.ca>, ab376@FreeNet.Carleton.CA (Mike Ligeza) writes:

v v

>Recently liberated from our corp. lab, what appears to be a VHF
>Transceiver. Rig was built by Sideband Technology Inc. of Scottsville
>N.Y. Model number is the ACSB Pioneer 1000. Appears to be a 4 Channel
>Xtal controlled with Xtals for 154.450 Mhz. Looks like a straight forward
>VHF rig from the Main board, but underneath is another board chock full of
>chips in what appears to be the audio section.

The ACSB means amplitude compandored side band. Not exactly the same thing as a "normal" VHF-FM rig. Best used to talk with other ACSB rigs.....

P.J. Rovero Internet: rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil
Code OC/Rv Packet: kk1d@k6ly
Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, CA 93943

Date: Fri, 28 Jan 94 22:42:43 -0500
From: library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!
news.delphi.com!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <19940112231936SYSMAS@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU>, <1994Jan14.005918.1@auvax1.adelphi.edu>, <2h7a43\$89b@crl2.crl.com>
Subject : Re: why 29.94 fps?

Les Reeves <lreeves@crl.com> writes:

>In other words, what sort of digitization of video is going on in these
>frame synch boxes? As good as D2? Almost D1?

The sampling rate is almost always 14.31818... MHz, or four times subcarrier; older units used eight bits (same as D-2 and D-3), but newer ones use ten-bit processing.

-- Ed Ellers, KD4AWO

Date: Fri, 28 Jan 94 22:40:55 -0500

From: library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!nic-nac.CSU.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
noc.near.net!news.delphi.com!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1994Jan12.031818.27269@ke4zv.atl.ga.us>,
<199401122319360SYSMAS@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU>, <1994Jan14.005918.1@auvax1.adelphi.edu>
Subject : Re: why 29.94 fps?

<schmidt@auvax1.adelphi.edu> writes:

>Most every little two-bit local station now has frame synchronizers these days,
>I think the least expensive ones are only a few thousand dollars now. If so,
>their colorburst frequency is set by their local reference, and not the
>network. Also some cable systems use processing which destroys the burst
>integrity. therefore, don't count on this way of calibrating your frequency
>counter....

Dunno about the others, but NBC provides its OWN frame synchronizers to each
affiliate as part of their KU-band downlink package. So that's one item down
right there.

(P.S. A cable system near Louisville accidentally carried a scrambled ABC net
feed on a spare channel one day; I was visiting a friend in that town who has a
new TV with a caption decoder, and it turned out that line 21 is *not* affected
by the encryption. I was able to get perfectly good captions over a scrambled
picture!)

-- Ed Ellers, KD4AWQ

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #85

